reaſon why uniform pellucid mediums, (ſuch as Water, Glaſs, or Cryſtal) have no ſenſible reflexion but in their external ſuperficies, where they are adjacent to other mediums of a different denſity, is becauſe all their contiguous parts have one and the ſame degree of denſity.

PROP. II.

The leaſt parts of almoſt all natural Bodies are in ſome meaſure tranſparent: And the opacity of thoſe Bodies ariſeth from the multitude of reflexions cauſed in their internal Parts.

That this is ſo has been obſerved by others, and will eaſily be granted by them that have been converſant with Miſcroſcopes. And it may be alſo tryed by applying any ſubſtance to a Hole through which ſome Light is immitted into a dark room. For how opake ſoever that ſubſtance may ſeem in the open Air, it will by that means appear very manifeſtly tranſparent, if it be of a ſufficient thinneſs. Only white metalline Bodies muſt be excepted, which by reaſon of their exceſſive denſity ſeem to reflect almoſt all the Light incident on their firſt ſuperficies, unleſs by ſolution in menſtruums they be reduced into very ſmall particles, and then they become tranſparent.

PROP. III.

Between the parts of opake and coloured Bodies are many ſpaces, either empty or repleniſhed, with mediums of other denſities; as Water between the tinging corpuſcles wherewith any Liquor is impregnated, Air between the aqueous

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